Atn. Sheryl

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Multistep split double bench blasting method in two face blasting Patent Assignee: LEE D Y (LEED-I)

Inventor: LEE D Y Republic of Korea Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001 Patent Family:

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Abstract (Basic): KR 2003009743 A

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NOVELTY - A multistep split double bench blasting method is provided to bore and blast large quantities of the base rock all together as controlling blasting pollution generated when boring and blasting a target base rock using explosives, that is, polluting elements such as blasting vibration, noise, flying of stone and damage of the blasting boundary.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The multistep split double bench blasting method in two face blasting comprises the steps of determining charge loading amount per slot and charge loading amount per blast suitable for standard of blasting pollution influence regulation; determining minimum burdens(1,2,3), space gaps(4,5,6) and hole lengths(12,13,14) of

first step; dividing height(il) of the step to be blasted by the determined height of the first step to split it into various steps(7,8,9) of second and third steps; and drilling the split steps, wherein drilling holes having hole length of the first step are arranged in the distance of the holes of the first step so that the drilling holes are drilled, drilling holes having hole length of the second step are arranged at a 1/2 position of the distance of the holes of the first step in case of second step split bench blasting process so that the drilling holes are drilled, and drilling holes having hole length of the second step are arranged at a 1/3 position of the distance of the holes of the first step while drilling holes having hole length of the third step are arranged at a 2/3 position of the distance of the holes of the first step in case of third step split double bench blasting process so that the drilling holes are drilled.

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10 Title Terms: MULTISTEP; SPLIT; DOUBLE; BENCH; BLAST; METHOD; TWO; FACE;

Derwent Class: Q79 International Patent Class (Main): F42D-003/04 File Segment: EngPI

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심사하구 : 있음

(54) 2자유면 발파에서의 다단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법

R

본 발명은 양반을 사면 또는 개단의 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 이용하여 굴착하는 발피 고법이 관한 것으로, 더욱 상세하게는 양반의 사면 절취, 더타기, 알때목, 채목, 채목, 등 화약류를 이용하여 대상 양반을 본정 말파 칼래 발생되는 말파 공해 꼭 말파 진용, 소음, 비석 및 빨피 경계면 손상 등 공해 요소를 제어하면서 일시에 따른 당을 원경 말파하는 것을 목적으로 한다.

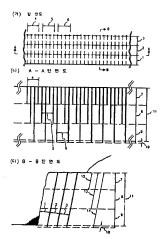
이를 위하여 본 발결은 당해 지역의 필파 공해 규제 및 관리 기준치 이내의 사용 폭약 지발당 장약량을 기준으로 이 지발당 장막함에 격합한 양반의 최소 저항선(1,2,3)과 경간 간격(4,5,6) 및 조성(1,2,8,1)를 결정하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 결작 제계 제단의 늘어(17)를 여러던(7,8,9)로 포함하는 단계, 상기 단계 후 이 전골들을 각각의 최소 저항선 상에서 천급 장의 단수의 같이 공간 간격을 들 단격으로 나가 어떻게 하면 경공하고 지방 보건을 이용하여 제 1번째는 소계적으로 기록 시키기 때문에 있시에 많은 결작 왕을 원공하여 및 방 수 있어 작업을 들히 항상되고 및 파 공해 제어가 용이하여 작 집의 단점실이 취지되며 파설 호텔이 좋아져 소설 작업이 감소되므로 경제적인 필파 공반이다.

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CH#S



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자유면, 최소 저항선(Burden), 공 간격(Spacing), 계단 높이(Bench height), Subdrilling, 공실(Hole length),

BAHA

도면의 간단히 설명

- 도 1은 본 발명의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 Pattern으로 영칭을 나타내는 설명도.
- 도 2는 본 발명의 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 Pattern으로 영칭을 나타내는 설명도.
- 도 3은 본 빌명의 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 장약, 기폭 순서 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 점화 Pattern 에서도.
- 도 4는 본 발명의 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법 정약, 기폭 순서 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 점화 Pattern 에시도,
- 도 5는 좀래의 Bench 발파 공법 에시도.
- 도 6a는 종래의 Bench 발파 공법 시공 순서 도로써 3단 분할 중 제 1단 천공 발파 예시도.
- 도 6b는 종래의 Bench 발파 공법 시공 순서 도로써 3단 분할 중 제 2단 천공 발파 에시도,
- 도 6c는 종래의 Bench 발파 공법 시공 순서 도로써 3단 분할 중 제 3단 천공 발파 예시도.
- 도 7은 중래의 Bench 발파시 계단 높이가 최소 저항선보다 극히 짧 때 발생되는 Over hang 현상 설명도.
- 도 8은 종래의 Bench 발파시 최소 저항선이 계단 높이보다 극히 클 때 발생되는 Back break(Over break) 현상 설명도,
- (도면 주요 부분에 대한 부호 설명)

1 : 제 1열 최소 저항선 2 : 제 2열 최소 저항선 3 : 제 1열 최소 저항선 4 : 제 1단 공 긴격 5 : 제 2단 공 긴격 6 : 제 3단 공 긴격 7 : 제 1단 농이 8 : 제 2단 높이 9 : 제 3단 농이 10 : Subdrilling는이 12 : 제 1단 공실 13 : 제 2단 공실 14 : 제 3만 공실 14 : 제 3만 공실 16

型兒의 公租群 母兒

발명의 목권

발명이 속하는 기술 및 그 부야의 조개기수

본 발명은 양반을 사면 또는 계단의 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 이용하여 글자하는 발파 공발에 관한 것으로, 더욱 상세하게는 양반의 사면 결취, 터피기, 양파쇄, 채광, 채석 등 화약류를 이용하여 대상 양반을 본장 발파 활합 발생되는 발파 공해 축 발자 전통 소용, 비석, 발파면 순상 등 공해 요소를 제어하면서 일시에 많은 방울 천공 발파 할 수 있는 방법에 관한 것이다.

종래의 암반 2 자유면 에 적용하는 발파 공법으로는 제발 발파 법, 집중 발파 법, 계단식 발파 법 등 이 있다.

이와 같은 종래의 말파 공법을 살펴보면 첫째, 깨발 말파 법은 일반적으로 단일 말파 공을 가지고 말파 하지 않으며, 여러 개의 말파 공을 동시에 말파하는 방법이다. 이 방법은 제발 말파 효과에 의해 말파 효율을 높일 수는 있으나 다양의 목이어 동시에 젖말되므로 말파 진동, 소음,비산 및 말파 경제면 손상 이 크므로 장소에 따라 적용 재한을 받는다.

통해, 집중 발파 방법은 최소 자항산이 개지와 현광 지물도 최소 저항선에 비례하여 크게 하지 않고 작은 지물의 청울을 간격을 즐게 하여 여러가 천공하여 발해하면 는 자양선에 대해서로 발파가 가능하다. 이렇게 큰 저항선에 대해 작은 천골 지물으로 집중하여 천공하여 발대하는 방법을 조해 말파 또는 집중 발파라 한다. 이 발파 발범과 작용은 그는 분호 비가 얼마된다. 2) 파괴 양의 분쇄가 적이진다. 3) 파괴 왕석의 비산이 적다. 4) 양소에 강인하고 보장한 발리가 없는 참으에 이용될 수 있다. 5) 단일 발파보 등일 강악장으로 많은 1 제식 등을 본는다. 그러나 이 방법 작시 다양의 목작이 동시해 폭발되므로 발파 진용, 소용 및 발파 경계면 순식이 크로운 장소에 따라 경우 재판을 받는다.

또한 도 6a, 도 6b, 및 도 6c에 에서한 방법은 도 5에 에서한 방법에 비해 말파 공해에 대한 제어가 계 단 분할 단수에 따라 다소 가능할 수 있으나, 도 6과 길이 최소 지원에이 제단 눈이 보다 극히 를 때 말 성되는 Back 가으라는 현실 하십시었다. 학교 기계에 한 수상 등 조리 및 모든 10 분이 보다 극히 를 때 말 되고 함께 마다다 파쇄 완석을 적제 운반 체리를 하고 원공 작업면을 준비해야 하므로 작업 공경이 지연되고 조착 늦돌이 지하되다.

발명이 이루고자하는 기술적 과제

본 발명은 상기와 같은 문제점을 해소하기 위해 굴착 발마 지역의 진동 , 소음 및 비산 등 발파 공해 명 항의 규제 기준에 적합한 지발당 장막량으로 목적하는 양반을 발파 경계면 손성을 방지하면서 적정 피쇄 일 수 있는 미진동 말파 방법과 또한 일시에 많은 계획 채굴량을 마쇄할 수 있는 천공 및 말파 방법을 제공하는데 본 발명의 목적이 있는 것이다.

이외 같은 목적을 달성하기 위한 본 발명은, 최소 저항선에 적합한 천공 깊이를 제 1단으로 하여 2배수 의 깊이를 제 2단, 3배수의 깊이를 제 3단으로 하는 이러단의 구력 문행을 시행하고 등일 장소에서 여러 단을 중됩되게 동시에 천공하여 발패하는 방법을 제공하는데 있다.

년 발경의 다른 목적은 컴퓨의 공짜 위치를 각 열의 최소 저항 선상에서 공간 간격을 원공 괴이의 상기 분할 단수로 나는 동일 간격으로 배치하므로써 분할 구획된 상부 단이 먼저 폭발 할 때 나중 기록 되는 하부 단의 원공을 자유 면으로 활동하여 발한 경계된 의 손성을 병지하고 소량의 폭악으로 당반 피쇄 목 적을 달성 할 수 있는 장작 방법을 제공하는데 있다.

본 발명의 또 다른 목적은 발피 진동 및 소용 영향을 제어하기 위하여 심기 천공에 장악된 폭약을 건기 뇌관 또는 비전기식 남편의 시자를 이용하여 지발당 장악량을 조절하여 순치적으로 기폭 시키는 발파 방 법을 제공하는데 있다.

발명의 구성 및 작용

이하 첨부된 도면에 의해 상세히 설명하면 다음과 같다.

도 1은 본 범명의 양반 사면 또는 계단을 2자유면 상대에서 2단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법을 나타내는 설명도에요. 도 2는 3단 분할Double Bench 발파 공법을 나타내는 설명도보써 도 1 및 도 2의 (가)는 설명도에요. 다 1만 다 3 말이다.

도 3 은 본 발명의 2단 문항 Double Bench 발파 공법의 뇌금 기폭 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 정화 Pattern 에서도, 도 4는 본 행명의 2단 문항 Couble Bench 발파 공법의 뇌금 기폭 및 발파 순서를 나타낸 경화 Pattern 에서도 이에 뇌곤의 기류 소서는 따라 민으로 부터 루퇴하면서 전쟁의 성당부터 하다, 다음 달의 성단부터 하다 순서로 기록 시키며 각 열의 점화 순서는 발파 장소의 주변 이건에 따라 비신 또는 소음 영향이 작은 방향이 전쟁을 심우는 동양에서부터 와, 우속으로 비산 또는 소음 영향이 작은 방향이 전원 함께 유속으로 또한 비산 또는 소음 영향이 작은 항상이 전원 당하여 주는 방향이 전원 등 중에 주는 등 생명이 작은 당하이 가족인 경우는 무속부터 과 속 소세로 기류 시키다.

본 발명의 성기의 같은 천공 및 장약 방법을 마진동 발파에 적용할 경우는 허용 공당 장약량 및 지발달 장악당에 적합하게 제안할 수 있는 전에 하거나 개단의 분할 단수를 늘리므로 써 발파 진동, 소용 및 비선을 돌아하게 제안할 수 있는 광범이다.

型名의 意理

이상에서 상혹 한 비와 같아, 본 발명은 방반을 사면 또는 개단의 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 이용하여 클릭하는 발과 광범에 관한 것으로, 최소 자랑선에 작한한 경공 있인을 제 1단도로 하여 발에소의 없이를 제 2日, 3배수의 값이를 제 3단으로 하는 수단의 구력 분열을 사행하고 동일 강소에서 (전단 단종 중점도 제 2日, 3배수의 값이를 제 3단으로 써 각 단일 구분 발패할 때 바력을 처리해야 하는 공정이 필요 없으며 일 뒤에 관공하여 발과 참보할 수 있어 작업 능력이 방성되고 경제적인 발과 발언하는

또한, 입반 계단을 이러 단으로 구획 분활하여 교착 발파 지역의 진동, 소음 및 비산 등 발파 공해 영향 의 규제 기준에 격한 지발당 경악왕으로 목격하는 양반을 발파 할 수 있어 발파 공해를 효과적로 제어 할 수 있으며 미진동 발파 호를 얻을 수 있다.

또한 분할 구획의 상단을 발파할 때 하단 천공이 끊구멍(Slot hole)으로 자유면 역할을 하므로 장약량이 강소되고 Line-drilling에 의한 조결 발파 효과를 얻을 수 있어 발파 경계면 손상을 받지할 수 있다.

또한, 하나의 게단을 다단으로 천공 깊이를 구획 분할하고 Double천공하여 분산 장막한 후 상단부터 순 차적으로 발과하므로 Over hang 현상과 Back break 현상이 방지되며 대괴의 발생이 적어 소할 작업량이 강소된다.

(57) 참구의 범위

원구함 1

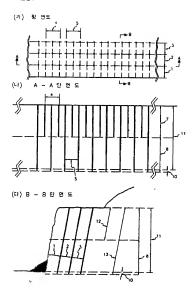
교착 대상 암반을 2자유면 상태에서 화약류를 사용하여 발파하는 방법으로 발파로 인하여 발생되는 진 1/2위치에 제 2단 공심의 천공을 배치하여 천공하며 3단 분할 Double Bench 발파 공법의 경우는 제 1단 공간격의 1/3위치에 제2단 공심의 천공을 배치하고 2/3위치에 제3단 공심의 천공을 배치하여 천공하는 것을 특징으로 하는 다단 분할 Double Bench 빛과 천공 방법.

제 1항의 방법으로 원광된 장약공에 하단에 비하여 상단의 장약량을 10%~30%적게 조절하여 각 단이 등 일한 파쇄 효과를 얻을 수 있도록 구획 분할하여 장약하는 것을 복징으로 하는 장약 방법.

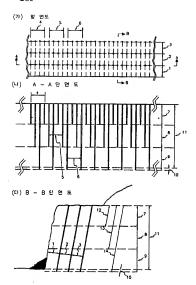
제 1항에 의한 천공 방법과 재 2항에 의한 장약 방법에 의해 장약된 하나의 계단을 분착식 다단으로 상 단 전일부터 후회하면서 순차적으로 기꼭시키는 것을 특징으로 하는 기록 방법.

제 1항의 천공 방법, 제 2항의 장약 방법, 제 3항의 기독 방법을 이용하여 발파 공해 규제 기준에 적합 한 미진용 발패에 적용하는 것을 복집으로 하는 다단 분할 Double Bench 미진종 발패 방법.

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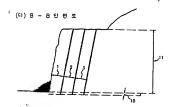




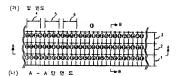




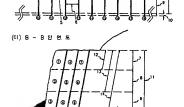


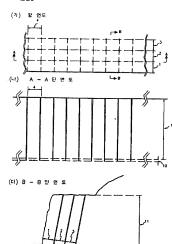


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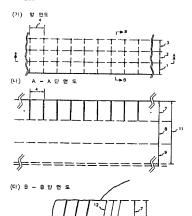




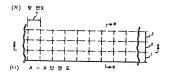




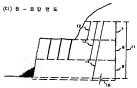
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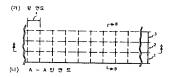
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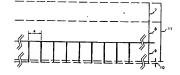


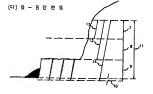


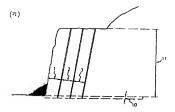


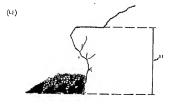
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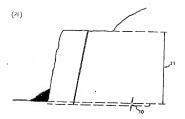


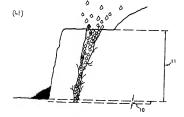












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(54) Multi-Step Split Double Bench Blasting Method in Two Face Blasting

Summary of Invention

This Invention is concerned with a method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives, and more specifically, a method for boring and blasting large quantities of base rock at a time using explosives for the purposes of the cutting of an inclined rock surface, excavation, rock blasting, mining or quarrying while controlling the elements of blasting pollution generated during the boring and blasting of the target base rock, including the blasting vibration, noise, flying stones and damage to the blasting boundaries.

For that purpose, this invention consists of the steps of: determining the minimum burdens (1,2 and 3 in the diagram), the hole spacing (4,5 and 6) and the hole lengths (12,13 and 14) of the target base rock appropriate to the amount of the charge per delay that does not exceed the amount stipulated by the regulations and/or standards of the local authorities concerning the blasting pollution; which is followed by dividing the height (11) of the step to be blasted into several steps (7, 8, and 9); which is followed by positioning drilling holes on each of the minimum burdens at an equal distance and detonating in a sequential order starting from the first step using the delay detonators, which allows boring and blasting large quantities of base rock at a time and thus enhances productivity. Furthermore, the method makes it easy to control the blasting pollution and ensures work safety, while at the same time increasing blasting efficiency and reducing the amount of work involved in post-blasting crushing, which makes it an economical blasting method.

Drawings





(B) A-A Cross-Sectional View



(C) B-B Cross-Sectional View



Index Terms

Face, minimum burden, hole spacing, bench height, subdrilling, hole length

Specifications

Brief Description of the Drawings

Drawling 1 illustrates the pattern for the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention and shows the locations represented by the numbers 1 - 13.

Drawing 2 illustrates the pattern for the Three-Step Double Bench Blasting method of this invention and shows the locations represented by the numbers 1 - 14.

Drawing 3 illustrates the ignition pattern of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed.

Drawing 4 Illustrates the ignition pattern of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed.

Drawing 5 illustrates the conventional bench blasting method.

Drawing 6a Illustrates the conventional bench blasting method and shows the first step of the three-step boring and blasting.

Drawing 6b Illustrates the conventional bench blasting method and shows the second step of the three-step boring and blasting.

Drawing 6c illustrates the conventional bench blasting method and shows the third step of the three-step boring and blasting.

Drawing 7 illustrates the "overhang" that occurs when the bench height is excessively greater than the minimum burdens in the conventional bench blasting.

Drawing 8 illustrates the "backbreaking" (also called the "overbreaking") that occurs when the step height is excessively greater than the minimum burden in the conventional bench blasting.

[Explanation of the Numbers in the Drawings]

1: First row minimum burden

2: Second row minimum burden

3: Third row minimum burden

4: First row hole spacing

5: Second row hole spacing

6: Third row hole spacing

7: First bench height

8: Second bench height

9: Third bench height

10: Subdrilling height

11: Bench height

12: First hole length

13: Second hole length

14: Third hole length

Detailed Description of the Invention

Purpose of Invention

Technical Field Related to the Invention and Description of the Prior Art

This invention concerns a method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives and, more specifically, a method for boring and blasting large quantities of base rock at a time using explosives for the purposes of cutting an inclined rock surface, excavation, rock blasting, mining or quarrying while controlling the elements of blasting pollution generated during the boring and blasting of the target base rock, including the blasting vibration, noise, flying stones and damage to the blasting boundaries.

The conventional blasting methods that are applied to the two-free-face base rock include Simultaneous Blasting method, Concentrated Blasting method, and Step Blasting method.

Of the conventional blasting methods, first, the Simultaneous Blasting method uses multiple blast holes, instead of a single blast hole. This method can enhance the blasting efficiency through a simultaneous blasting effect, but the simultaneous explosion of a large amount of explosives generates high levels of blasting vibration and noise, a large amount of flying particles, and brings a relatively severe damage to the blasting boundaries, and therefore the locations to which it can be applied are limited.

Second, the Concentrated Blasting method can be used for blasting with large burdens if the diameter of the blast holes is not increased in proportion to the minimum burdens and the distance between the holes is kept short to accommodate more holes. The blasting method in which a relatively large number of small blast holes are placed within a short distance from one another and large burdens are involved is called "Combination Blasting" or "Concentrated Blasting" method. The benefits of this blasting method include; 1) lower blasting costs; 2) smaller amount of breakage; 3) smaller amount of flying particles; 4) applicable to strong rocks with no joints; and 5) when the same amount of charges are used, a greater amount of stones are quarried compared with single blasting. However, since this method also requires the simultaneous explosion of a large amount of explosives, it, too, generates high levels of blasting

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vibration and noise and relatively severe damage to the blasting boundaries, and therefore the locations to which it can be applied are limited.

Third, the Step Blasting method is used at large-scale strip mines such as limestone mines, or to create a level or inclined surface through rock blasting. This blasting method is usually executed by boring vertically a single or multiple rows of holes on the steps as you recede from the free face in order to move the steps to below the apex of the surface. The benefits of this blasting method include the fact that it - 1) allows working from a level surface and is relatively safe as it reduces the dangers of falling rocks or a collapse; 2) simplifies the work process and unifies the blasting plan. enabling the completion of the plan as originally intended; 3) allows quarrying in large quantities and securing a planned quarry production; 4) is advantageous in terms of quality assurance since it allows selective quarrying even if there is change in terrain; 5) is economical because it allows deploying various large-scale, high-performance machinery; 6) generates a relatively smaller amount of boulders compared to other blasting methods; and 7) uses relatively inexpensive explosives such as AN-FO explosives that are low in specific gravity for long-hole blasting. The downsides of this method include the fact that it - 1) requires a relatively longer construction period compared with other strip mining methods; and 2) involves a relatively large amount of initial investments, which include purchasing machinery and equipment and a large amount of preparatory works such as deforestation, soil cutting and entrance making prior to building the steps. In particular, it is necessary to establish a plan for mass production for economical quarrying, including for long-hole boring, but since mass production requires an increased amount of charge per delay, it can generate higher levels of blasting vibration and noise and greater damage to the blasting boundaries, limiting locations to which it can be applied. A more detailed description of such conventional Step Blasting method using the attached drawings is provided, although the method of boring and blasting the planned bench height (11 in Drawing 5) can be applied to locations in which elements of blasting pollution such as blasting vibration, noise and flying particles are not a limiting factor. A multi-step blasting method consisting of - (1) dividing the bench height into several equal parts so that the height of any one part is appropriate to the amount of the charge per delay in accordance with the governing standards; (2) boring and blasting the first step (7 in Drawing 6a); (3) disposing of the refuse; (4) boring and blasting the second step (8 in Drawing 6b); (5) disposing of the refuse; (6) boring and blasting the third step (9 in Drawing 6c) is used in locations in which such factors are a limiting factor. However, in addition to the

problem that it cannot be used in locations that are sensitive to the blasting pollution, the fact is that the method illustrated in Drawing 5 tends to have an overhang in which the upper portion of the rock remains attached at an angle of 90° or greater when the bench height is excessively greater than the minimum burden as shown in Drawing 7 and effectively crushes the lower portion of the rock that is close to the loaded charge while leaving many large chunks of rocks after breaking the upper portion of the rock in which tamping is done but no charge is loaded, increasing the amount of work that needs to be done in the secondary breaking phase. That makes it a disadvantageous choice in terms of safety and causes a delay in loading the charges.

In addition, although the methods illustrated in Drawings 6a, 6b and 6c may allow controlling the blasting pollution to a greater degree compared with the method illustrated in Drawing 5, depending on how many steps the target face is divided into, they may still result in "back-breaking," which occurs when the minimum burden is excessively greater than the bench height as shown in Drawing 8 and cause damage to the blasting boundaries. The method may also cause a delay In the work schedule and lower the blasting efficiency because it requires that the blasting debris be disposed of after the boring and blasting of each step.

Intended Technical Purpose of the Invention

The purpose of this invention is to provide a low-vibration blasting method with adequate blasting capacity that allows the blasting of a base rock without causing any damage to the blasting boundaries using the amount of charge per delay that does not exceed the amount stipulated by the regulations and/or standards of the local authorities concerning the elements of blasting pollution, including the blasting vibration, noise and flying particles, and a method that allows the boring and blasting of large quantities of base rock at a time to achieve planned quarry production in a short period of time with a view to providing solutions to the problems described above.

With a view to achieving such purpose, this invention is intended to provide a method for dividing the target surface into multiple steps, in which the hole length of the first step is determined by choosing a size appropriate to the minimum burden, the hole length of the second step is twice that of the first step, and the hole length of the third step is thrice that of the first step, and for boring and blasting multiple overlapping steps simultaneously at the same location.

Another purpose of this invention is to provide a loading method that allows blasting the upper portion of the steps first while delaying the blasting of the holes in the lower

portion of the steps to utilize them as a free face by spacing the holes at an equal distance, which is determined by dividing the hole spacing on the minimum burden of each row by the number of the steps, and thus preventing damage to the blastling boundaries while achieving the intended purpose of blasting using a relatively small amount of explosives.

Another purpose of this invention is to provide a method that allows the sequential blasting of the explosives loaded in the holes described above through controlling the amount of charges per delay to take advantage of the time difference created by the electric or non-electric detonators in order to contain the effects of the blasting vibration and noise.

Composition and Effect of the Invention

The following is the detailed description of the invention as illustrated in the attached drawings.

Drawing 1 illustrates the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method as applied to a base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position, while Drawing 2 illustrates the Three-Step Double Bench Blasting method, and (A) in Drawings 1 and 2 is the plain view of the hole placement, (B) the A-A cross-sectional view and (C) the B-B cross-sectional view.

This invention is concerned with a method for blasting a two-face target base rock using explosives, and consists of the following steps: Determining the amount of charge per slot and the amount of charge per delay that meet the standards concerning the effect of the blasting pollution elements such as blasting vibration, noise and flying particles; determining the minimum burdens (1), the hole spacing (4) and the hole lengths for the first step (12) based on the charge amounts; which is followed by dividing the height (11) of the step to be blasted by the height of the first step, which is determined in a previous step, into the second (8) and the third (9) steps; which is followed by positioning drilling holes whose length are equal to the first-step (7) hole length (12) on each of the minimum burdens (1, 2 and 3), which is determined in the previous step, with the hole spacing (4) of the first step, while in the case of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 1, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the second-step (8) hole length (13) at the ½ points of the first-step hole spacing (4), and in the case of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Basting method illustrated in Drawing 2, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the

second-step (8) hole length (13) at the 1/3 points of the first step hole spacing and placing drilling holes with the hole length equal to the third-step (9) hole length (14) at the 2/3 points.

In this invention, the charges are loaded in such a manner that the second-step drilling holes are becoming the slot holes serving as the free face during the blasting of the first step (7) in the case of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 1, while the second- and the third-step drilling holes become the slot holes serving as the free face during the blasting of the first step (7) in the case of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 2, and the third-step drilling holes become the slot holes serving as the free face during the blasting of the second step, allowing the same blasting effect even if a charge reduced by 10 – 30% is loaded in the upper portion compared with the lower portion.

As a result, the method allows reduced upper portion charge amount and prevents flying particles, which may occur when the upper portion holes are overloaded with explosives.

Drawing 3 illustrates the Ignition pattern of the Two-Step Split Double Bench BlastIng method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed, and Drawing 4 illustrates the Ignition pattern of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method of this invention, showing the order in which charging, detonation and blasting are executed. The Ignitlon of the detonators starts from the ones closest to the free face and proceeds towards the rear, in the order of the upper portion of the front row, the lower portion of the front row, the upper portion of the next row, then the lower portion of the row and so on. In each row, the ignition starts from the centre and continues to the left and right in case the front area is where the least amount of the flying particles and the lowest level of noise are detected, depending on the surrounding conditions, whereas the ignition starts from the left and continues to the right in case that the least amount of flying particles and the lowest level of noise are detected in the left-side area, and from the right and then continues to the left in case that the least amount of flying particles and the lowest level of noise are detected in the right-side area.

This is a method in which the blasting vibration, noise and flying particles can be effectively controlled by reducing the height (11) of the steps or dividing the target base rock into smaller steps based on the permitted amounts of charge per slot and charge

Page

per delay, in the case that the boring and loading method of this Invention described above is applied to the low-vibration blasting.

Effect of the Invention

As described above, this invention is concerned with a method for boring and blasting the base rock in an Inclined or two-step-face position using explosives, and involves dividing the target surface into multiple steps, in which the hole length of the first step is determined by choosing a size appropriate to the minimum burden, the hole length of the second step is twice that of the first step, and the hole length of the third step is thrice that of the first step. Since the method involves the boring and blasting of multiple overlapping steps simultaneously at the same location, it eliminates the need to dispose of the refuse after the blasting of each step as is required when the steps are blasted individually, and since it allows achieving quarry production in large quantities, it not only enhances work productivity but also is an economical blasting method.

In addition, the method allows dividing the target base rock into multiple steps and blasting the target base rock using the amount of charge per delay that meets the standards concerning the effect of the blasting pollution elements such as the blasting vibration, noise and flying particles, enabling the effect of low-vibration blasting and the containment of the elements of blasting pollution generated during the boring and blasting of the target base rock.

Furthermore, since the lower-portion drilling holes become the slot holes serving as a free face during the blasting of the upper portion, the method allows reduced charge amount and affords a controlled blasting effect by line drilling, which prevents damage to the blasting boundaries.

In addition, it prevents overhanging and backbreaking and generates relatively smaller amount of large chunks or rocks, and thus reduces the amount of work involved in post-blasting breaking by: dividing a step into multiple steps; drilling holes of different lengths according to their location; loading the charges into double-bored slots in such a manner that the blasting occurs sequentially.

(57) Claims

Claim 1

A Multi-Step Split Double Bench Boring and Blasting method for boring and blasting the base rock in an inclined or two-step-face position using explosives, consisting of the steps of: determining the amount of charge per slot and the amount of charge per delay that meet the standards concerning the effect of blasting pollution elements such as blasting vibration, noise and flying particles; determining the minimum burden distance, the hole spacing and the hole lengths for the first step based on the charge amounts determined in the previous step, which is followed by dividing the height of the step to be blasted at a time by the height of the first step, which is determined in a previous step, into the second and the third steps, which is followed by positioning drilling holes whose length is equal to the first-step hole length on each of the minimum burdens. which is determined in the previous step, with the hole spacing of the first step, while in the case of the Two-Step Split Double Bench Blasting method illustrated in Drawing 1. positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the second-step (8) hole length (13) at the ½ points of the first-step hole spacing, and in the case of the Three-Step Split Double Bench Basting method illustrated in Drawling 2, positioning drilling holes with the hole length equal to the second-step (8) hole length (13) at the 1/3 points of the first step space and placing drilling holes with the hole length equal to the third-step (9) hole length (14) at the 2/3 points.

Claim 2

A method for loading charges into the holes drilled according to the drilling method described in Claim 1, in which the target surface is divided into multiple segments for loading to allow all steps to have the same blasting effect by loading 10 – 30% less charge into the holes in the upper portion compared with the ones in the lower portion.

Claim 3

A blasting method in which a step, which is drilled according to the drilling method described in Claim 1 and loaded according to the loading method described in Claim 2, is blasted in a sequential manner starting from the upper front row and continuing through the multiple steps.

Claim 4



Page 1

A Multi-Step Split Double Bench Low-Vibration Blasting method in which the drilling method of Claim 1, the loading method of Claim 2 and the detonating method of Claim 3 are applied to performing a low vibrating blasting that meets the standards concerning biasting pollution.